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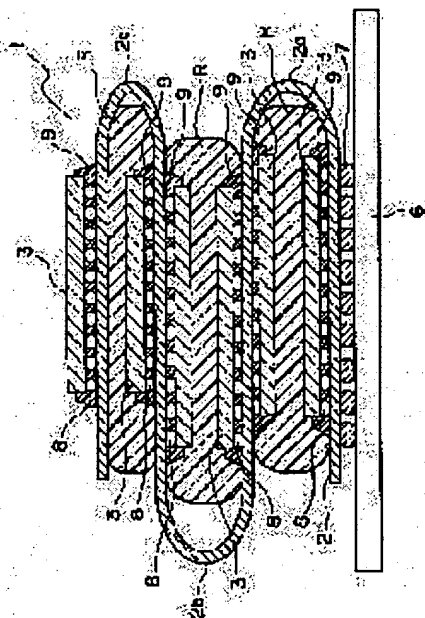
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(54) ELECTRONIC DEVICE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an electronic device such as a multi-chip module which has a plurality of electronic elements mounted on a substrate with a high density and which can reduce an area occupied by the device, and also to provide a method of manufacturing such an electronic device.

SOLUTION: The electronic device includes a flexible substrate 2 as folded in a stacked form, semiconductor chips 3 mounted on surfaces of the substrate 2, and an adhesive R which is applied between gaps defined by opposing surfaces of the folded substrate 2 and which is made of an insulating material to fix the opposing surfaces.



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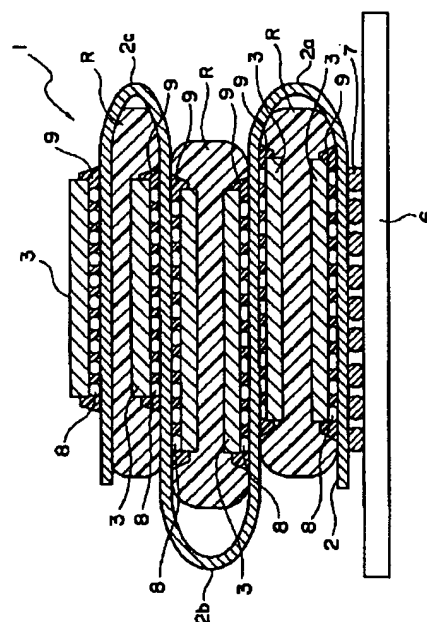
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(54)【発明の名称】 電子装置およびその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】マルチチップモジュールのように複数の電子素子が基板に高密度に実装された電子装置において、装置の占有する面積の縮小化が可能な電子装置およびその製造方法を提供する。

【解決手段】折り重ねられた可撓性を有するフレキシブル基板2と、フレキシブル基板2の表面に搭載された半導体チップ3と、折り重ねられたフレキシブル基板2の対向する対向面間に充填され、当該対向面間を固定する絶縁性材料からなる接着剤Rとを備える。



いる。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、上述したように高密度実装を実現するためにベアチップを平面的に搭載するマルチチップモジュールにおいては、搭載するチップが、たとえば、2個から4個に増えた場合に、モジュール基板の実装に必要な面積も略2倍に増加してしまう。このように、従来においては、搭載するチップの面積、個数の増加に対しては、モジュール基板の面積を拡大させる必要がある。モジュール基板の面積を拡大させると、結果として、マルチチップモジュールが適用される電子機器の小型化（面積の縮小化）が困難になるという不利益が存在する。

【0006】本発明は、マルチチップモジュールのように複数の電子素子が基板に高密度に実装された電子装置において、装置の占有する面積の縮小化が可能な電子装置およびその製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の電子装置は、折り重ねられた可撓性を有するフレキシブル基板と、前記フレキシブル基板の表面に搭載された電子素子と、前記折り重ねられたフレキシブル基板の対向する対向面間に充填され、当該対向する対向面間を固定する絶縁性材料からなる接着剤とを備える。

【0008】好適には、前記電子素子は、前記フレキシブル基板の折り曲げ部以外の領域に搭載されている。

【0009】好適には、前記電子素子は、前記折り重ねられたフレキシブル基板の互いに対向する面に搭載されている。

【0010】好適には、前記接着剤は、前記フレキシブル基板の対向面に搭載された電子素子を覆うように充填されている。

【0011】本発明の電子装置の製造方法は、可撓性を有するフレキシブル基板の表面に電子素子を搭載する工程と、前記フレキシブル基板を折り重ねた際に互いに対向する対向面となる領域に絶縁性材料からなる接着剤を塗布する工程と、前記フレキシブル基板を折り重ね、前記対向面間を接合する工程とを有する。

【0012】また、本発明の電子装置の製造方法は、可撓性を有するフレキシブル基板の表面に電子素子を搭載する工程と、前記フレキシブル基板を折り重ねた際に互いに対向する対向面となる領域に絶縁性材料からなる接着剤を塗布する工程と、前記フレキシブル基板を折り重ね、前記対向面間を接合する工程と、接合された前記フレキシブル基板をベース基板に搭載する工程とを有する。

【0013】本発明では、電子素子が搭載されたフレキシブル基板を折り重ね、折り曲げたフレキシブル基板の対向面間に接着剤を充填して固定する。すなわち、電子素子が搭載されたフレキシブル基板は、平面的に展開す

ると、比較的広い面積を有するが、フレキシブル基板を折り重ね、電子素子が積層された構造とすることで、電子装置の占める面積を縮小化できる。言い換えれば、電子装置の占める面積を縮小化できる分、電子素子の高密度実装が可能となる。また、折り重ねたフレキシブル基板の対向面間に絶縁性の接着剤を充填して可撓性を有するフレキシブル基板を固定することで、新たにパッケージ等に電子素子が搭載されたフレキシブル基板を収容する必要がない。

10 【0014】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態について図面を参照して説明する。図1は、本発明の電子装置の一実施形態に係るマルチチップモジュールの構造を示す断面図である。図1において、マルチチップモジュール1は、折り重ねられたフレキシブル基板2と、フレキシブル基板2の表面に搭載された本発明の電子素子としての複数の半導体チップ3と、折り重ねられたフレキシブル基板2の対向する各対向面間に充填された接着剤Rとを備えている。このマルチチップモジュール1は、リ

20 ジッドなベース基板6上に搭載されている。

【0015】ベース基板6は、柔軟性のない硬質性の基板に、たとえば、Cu等の導電材料で導電配線パターンを形成したものである。具体的には、ガラス布を基材としエポキシ樹脂やイミド樹脂等の樹脂を含浸して固めた絶縁性の基板に導電性の配線パターンをプリントしたりジッドプリント配線板である。

【0016】フレキシブル基板2は、たとえば、可撓性、絶縁性を有するベースフィルムに、導電性の配線パターンを形成し、この配線パターンをカバーフィルムで被覆した基板である。たとえば、ポリエステルやポリイミド等の樹脂から成形したベースフィルムに、プリント技術によって導電性の配線パターンを形成し、この配線パターンカバーフィルムで覆っている。フレキシブル基板2の厚さは、たとえば、30μm程度である。

【0017】このフレキシブル基板2は、所定幅の連続する一枚の基板からなっており、フレキシブル基板2の長手方向に沿った3つの折曲部2a、2bおよび2cで折り曲げられることによって、4層に折り重なっている。

40 【0018】半導体チップ3は、いわゆるベアチップの状態フレキシブル基板2の両面の所定の位置に金等の導電性材料からなる bumps 8 および異方性導電材料9を介して実装されている。これにより、半導体チップ3に形成された電子回路はフレキシブル基板2に形成された導電配線パターンと電気的に接続されている。また、これら複数の半導体チップ3は、4層に折り重なっているフレキシブル基板2のうちベース基板6側から順に第1層〜第4層とすると、フレキシブル基板2の各層の平坦部に搭載されている。すなわち、半導体チップ3は、第1層と第2層の対向面にそれぞれ実装されており、これ

ら第1層と第2層の対向面に実装された半導体チップ3は非実装面が互に対向している。フレキシブル基板2の第2層と第3層の互に対向する各対向面にも、それぞれ半導体チップ3が搭載されており、これら第2層と第3層の対向面に実装された半導体チップ3は非実装面が互に対向している。

【0019】フレキシブル基板2の第3層と第4層の互に対向する対向面のうち第3層側の対向面にのみ半導体チップ3が搭載されており、第4層側の対向面には半導体チップ3が搭載されていない。代わりに、フレキシブル基板2の第4層の外側面には半導体チップ3が搭載されている。

【0020】さらに、フレキシブル基板2の第1層のベース基板6に対向する面には、金等の導電性材料からなる複数のバンプ7と接続される図示しない接続ランドが形成されている。すなわち、フレキシブル基板2の一端部には、複数の接続ランドが形成されている。このフレキシブル基板2の一端部に形成された複数の接続ランドは、フレキシブル基板2とベース基板6との接続を強固にするため、格子状に配列されている。すなわち、フレキシブル基板2の一端部に形成された複数の接続ランドは、縦横に所定のピッチで等間隔に配列されている。フレキシブル基板2の一端部に形成された複数の接続ランドは、バンプ7を介してベース基板6に対応して格子状に形成された接続ランドと接続されている。これによって、フレキシブル基板2とベース基板6とは電氣的に接続されている。

【0021】接着剤Rは、絶縁性材料からなり、フレキシブル基板2の第1層と第2層との間、第2層と第3層との間および第3層と第4層との間にそれぞれ充填されて固化している。この接着剤Rは、第1層～第4層の各対向面に搭載された半導体チップ3を覆うようにそれぞれ充填されており、フレキシブル基板2の第1層～第4層の相対位置を固定するとともに、対向する半導体チップ3同士が接触するのを防ぐ役割を果たしている。

【0022】次に、本発明の半導体装置の製造方法について説明する。まず、図2および図3に示すように、フレキシブル基板2の一方面2dの所定の位置に半導体チップ3を実装する。半導体チップ3の実装は、たとえば、フリップチップ実装によって行う。なお、図3は図2の平面図である。また、フレキシブル基板2の一方面2dの一端部には格子状に複数の接続ランド7が形成されている。

【0023】ここで、図9～図14を参照して、半導体チップ3のフレキシブル基板2への実装方法の一例について説明する。図9は、フリップチップ実装によってフレキシブル基板2に実装された半導体チップ3の実装構造を示す断面図である。図9において、フレキシブル基板2に形成された接続ランド2fは、半導体チップ3の各接続パッドと、バンプ8および異方性導電性材料9に

よって接続されている。

【0024】図9に示す実装構造は、まず、図10に示すように、半導体チップ3の各接続パッドに、たとえば、金等の導電性材料からなるバンプ8をボンディングして形成する。

【0025】次いで、図11に示すように、フレキシブル基板2の表面に異方性導電性材料9をフィルム状にしてカバーテープ12aに保持した異方性導電性フィルム12を貼着する。この異方性導電性材料9は、たとえば、エポキシ樹脂等の樹脂中に銀等の導電性粒子を練り込んでおき、圧力が加えられた方向にのみ電氣的に導通し、他方向に対しては絶縁材となる材料である。図12に示すように、異方性導電性フィルム12の異方性導電性材料9をフレキシブル基板2の表面に貼着したのち、カバーテープ12aを引き剥がす。

【0026】次いで、図13に示すように、バンプ8が形成された半導体チップ3を異方性導電性材料9が貼着されたフレキシブル基板2に対してアライメントする。

【0027】次いで、図14に示すように、フレキシブル基板2に対して半導体チップ3がアライメントされた状態で、図示しない圧着ヘッドを用いて、半導体チップ3とフレキシブル基板2とを加熱しながら押し付ける。このときの加熱および加圧条件は、たとえば、温度：160～190℃、圧力：20～60kgf/cm²、時間：20s～30sである。

【0028】この加熱および加圧によって、異方性導電性材料9に含まれる銀等の導電性粒子は、バンプ8とフレキシブル基板2に形成された接続ランド2fとの間を電氣的に接続する。以上のような工程を経て半導体チップ3のフレキシブル基板2へのフリップチップ実装が完了する。

【0029】半導体チップ3のフレキシブル基板2の一方面2dへのフリップチップ実装が完了すると、図4に示すように、同様に、フレキシブル基板2の他方面2eにも半導体チップ3をフリップチップ実装する。また、半導体チップ3は、フレキシブル基板2の長手方向に沿って略等間隔に実装する。

【0030】次いで、図5に示すように、フレキシブル基板2の両面に半導体チップ3を実装した状態で、フレキシブル基板2の一端部に形成されたバンプ7の裏面2e側の半導体チップ3上に絶縁性の接着剤Rを塗布する。このとき、接着剤Rは、ディスペンサ31を用いて、半導体チップ3を覆うように適量を塗布する。

【0031】次いで、図6に示すように、接着剤Rを塗布した半導体チップ3とこれに隣接する半導体チップ3とが対向するようにフレキシブル基板2をU字状に折り曲げ、フレキシブル基板2を折り重ねる。フレキシブル基板2を折り重ねると、フレキシブル基板2の一方面2eに実装された2つの半導体チップ3は接着剤Rを介して対向した状態となる。すなわち、接着剤Rが塗布され

ていなかった半導体チップ3は、フレキシブル基板2の折り重ねにより、接着剤Rによって被覆された状態になる。このようなフレキシブル基板2を折り重ねた状態から、接着剤Rを硬化させると、図6に示すようなフレキシブル基板2の折り曲げ部2aが折り曲げられた状態に固定される。

【0032】次いで、U字状に折り曲げられた状態にあるフレキシブル基板2に実装された対向した状態にある2つの半導体チップ3の上方に位置するフレキシブル基板2の他方面2dに実装された半導体チップ3上に接着剤Rを塗布する。上述したと同様に、接着剤Rは半導体チップ3を覆うように適量を塗布する。

【0033】次いで、フレキシブル基板2の他方面2dに実装された半導体チップ3に接着剤Rが塗布された状態で、フレキシブル基板2がS字状になるように折り曲げ、フレキシブル基板2の他方面2dに搭載された接着剤Rを塗布した半導体チップ3と接着剤Rが塗布されていない状態にある半導体チップ3とを接着剤Rを介して対向させる。このフレキシブル基板2の他方面2dに搭載され接着剤Rが塗布されていない状態にあった半導体チップ3は、フレキシブル基板2の折り曲げ部2bの折り曲げによる折り重ねにより、接着剤Rによって被覆された状態になる。接着剤Rの硬化により、フレキシブル基板2はS字状に折り重なった状態に固定される。

【0034】フレキシブル基板2がS字状になるように折り重ねることにより、フレキシブル基板2は3層構造となり、最下層の外側面には、接続ランド7が配置され、最下層と第2層の対向面にはそれぞれ半導体チップ3が対向した状態で配置され、第2層と最上層の対向面にもそれぞれ半導体チップ3が対向した状態で配置され、最上層の外側面にも半導体チップ3が搭載された状態のマルチチップモジュールとなる。なお、図1に示した4層構造のマルチチップモジュールを構成しようとする場合には、フレキシブル基板2への半導体チップ3の搭載位置を適宜変更し、かつ、フレキシブル基板2の折り曲げ箇所を3箇所にする必要があるが、基本的な製造方法は同様である。

【0035】次いで、図8に示すように、上記のような工程を経て完成したマルチチップモジュールをベース基板6に実装する。ベース基板6への実装は、たとえば、ベース基板6の所定の位置に形成された接続ランドに、はんだペースト等の接続材料を塗布し、この接続材料が塗布された位置にフレキシブル基板2の接続ランド7を実装することにより行う。

【0036】以上のように、本実施形態によれば、複数の半導体チップ3がフレキシブル基板2を介して配置されるので、半導体チップ3間の信号遅延を短縮でき、マルチチップモジュールを適用したシステム全体の高速化、高性能化を図ることができる。また、本実施形態によれば、フレキシブル基板2を折り重ねて半導体チップ

3を空間的に積層して高密度実装を実現するため、限られた実装空間を最大限に利用できる。

【0037】また、本実施形態によれば、半導体チップ3の面積や個数の増加に対応すべくフレキシブル基板2の面積(長さ)を拡大しても、フレキシブル基板2を折り重ねるため、最終的なフレキシブル基板2の占める面積が拡大することがない。さらに、半導体チップ3の面積や個数が増加しても、フレキシブル基板2の面積の拡大を抑えることができるので、結果的に、マルチチップモジュールを搭載するベース基板6の実装のための面積も抑制することができる。

【0038】また、本実施形態によれば、折り重さなったフレキシブル基板2の間に絶縁性の接着剤Rを充填して固定し、かつ、接着剤Rで半導体チップ3を被覆して保護するため、折り重さなったフレキシブル基板2を新たにパッケージで包む必要がなく、マルチチップモジュールの製造工程を簡素化できる。すなわち、本実施形態では、接着剤Rは折り重さなったフレキシブル基板2を固定するとともに、実装された半導体チップ3を封止する機能を兼ねているので、マルチチップモジュールの構造を簡素化でき、また、信頼性を高めるとおが可能である。

【0039】また、本実施形態によれば、マルチチップモジュール内の部品の数に変更が生じて、マルチチップモジュール内での再配置が可能であるので、ベース基板6上の部品レイアウトを変更する必要がない。また、このような変更の際には、フレキシブル基板2の階層を増減したり、折り曲げ位置の変更等によって容易に対応することができる。

【0040】本発明は、上述した実施形態に限定されない。上述した実施形態では、フレキシブル基板2の折り曲げ箇所を2または3にしているが、折り曲げ箇所の数については特に限定されず、さらに多くに階層にすることも可能である。また、折り重ねた後のフレキシブル基板2の各層の表面および裏面に単数の半導体チップ3が設けられている場合について説明したが、さらに多くの半導体チップ3が設けられていてもよく、また、半導体チップ3以外にも他の電子部品が搭載されている構成とすることも可能である。

【0041】

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、マルチチップモジュールのように複数の電子素子が基板に高密度に実装された電子装置において、装置の占有する面積の縮小化が可能となり、また、装置の占有する面積の拡大を抑えつつ高密度実装が可能になる。また、本発明によれば、絶縁性の接着剤で折り重ねたフレキシブル基板の固定をするとともに、フレキシブル基板に実装された電子素子を封止するので、新たにパッケージを設ける必要がなく、構造を簡素化でき、かつ、信頼性を高めることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の電子装置の一実施形態に係るマルチチップモジュールの構造を示す断面図である。

【図2】図1に示すマルチチップモジュールの製造工程を説明するための断面図である。

【図3】図2に示すフレキシブル基板の平面図である。

【図4】図2に続く製造工程を説明するための断面図である。

【図5】図4に続く製造工程を説明するための断面図である。

【図6】図5に続く製造工程を説明するための断面図である。

【図7】図6に続く製造工程を説明するための断面図である。

【図8】図7に続く製造工程を説明するための断面図である。

【図9】フリップチップ実装されたマルチチップモジュールの構造の一例を示す断面図である。

【図10】フリップチップ実装の実装工程の一例を説明するための図である。

【図11】図10に続く実装工程を説明するための図である。

【図12】図11に続く実装工程を説明するための図である。

【図13】図12に続く実装工程を説明するための図である。

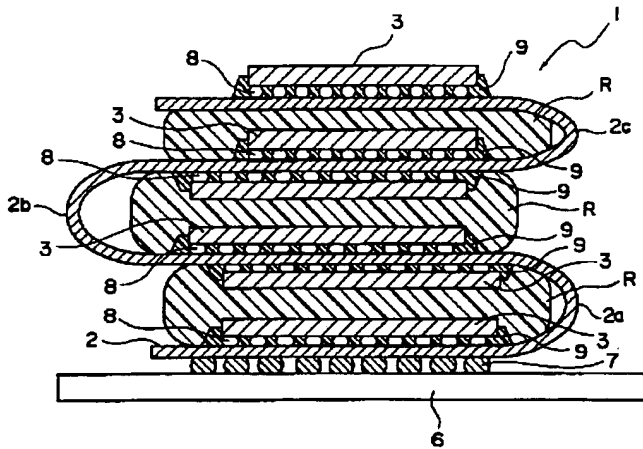
【図14】図13に続く実装工程を説明するための図である。

【図15】マルチチップモジュールの構造の一例を示す断面図である。

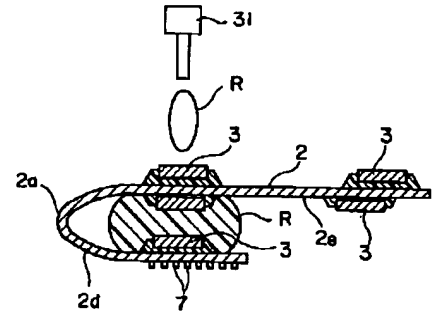
【符号の説明】

1…マルチチップモジュール、2…フレキシブル基板、3…半導体チップ、8…バンプ、R…接着剤。

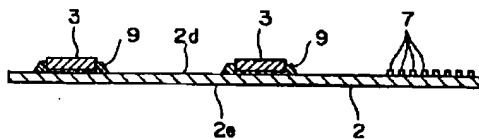
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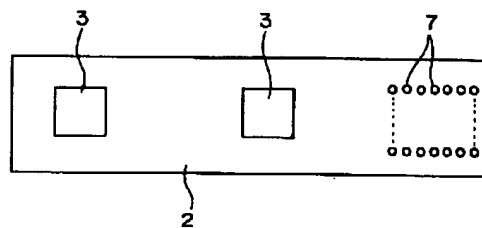
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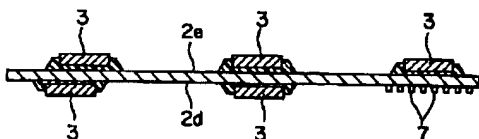
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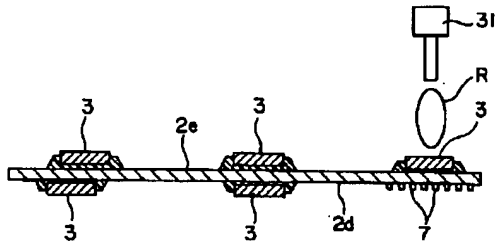
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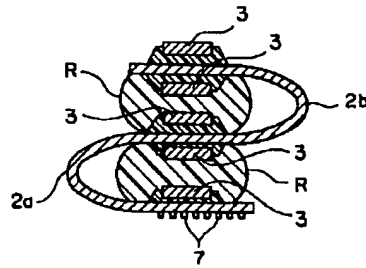
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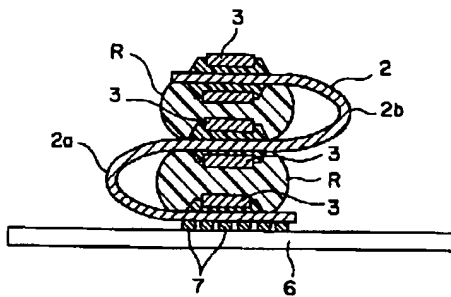
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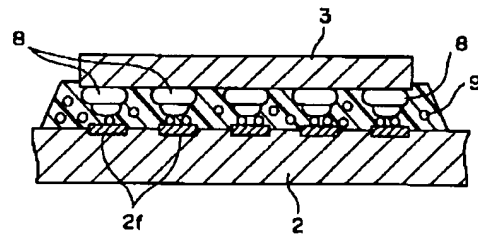
【図7】



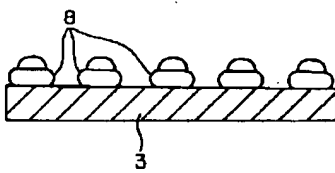
【図8】



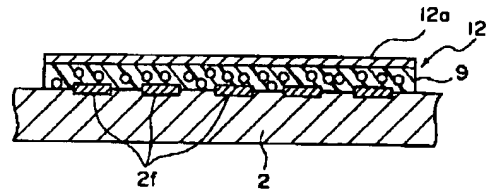
【図9】



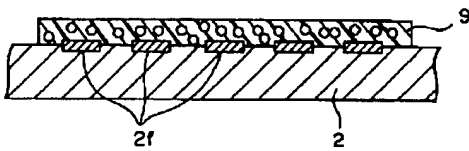
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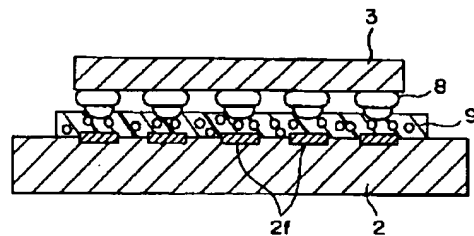
【図11】



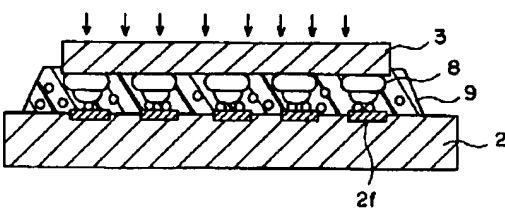
【図12】



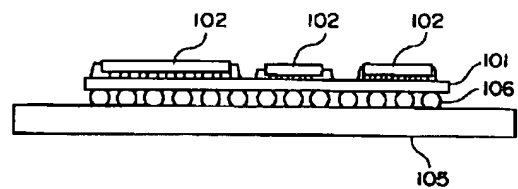
【図13】



【図14】



【図15】



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TECHNICAL FIELD

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the manufacture approach of an electronic instrument and an electronic instrument.

[Translation done.]

TECHNICAL PROBLEM

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, as mentioned above, in order to realize high density assembly, when the chips which carry a bare chip in the multi chip module carried superficially increase in number from two pieces to four pieces, an area required for mounting of a module substrate will also increase to a twice as many abbreviation as this. Thus, it is necessary to make the area of a module substrate expand in the former to the area of the chip to carry, and the increment in the number. If the area of a module substrate is made to expand, disadvantageous profit that the miniaturization (cutback-izing of area) of the electronic equipment by which a multi chip module is applied becomes difficult as a result exists.

[0006] This invention aims at offering the electronic instrument in which cutback-izing is possible and its manufacture approach of the area which equipment occupies in the electronic instrument with which two or more electronic devices were mounted in the substrate by high density like a multi chip module.

[Translation done.]

PRIOR ART

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, in connection with change of digitization of electronic equipment, improvement in the speed of a signal, etc., the request of control of the noise to electronic equipment or small-and-light-izing of electronic equipment is strong. Moreover, electronic parts, such as many electronic devices, are carried and it is necessary to control the signal delay during a chip by electronic equipment in recent years. In order to respond to such a request, two or more chips are close brought mutually on a substrate, and are arranged, and it mounts in high density, and controlling the signal delay during a chip is performed. As a technique of realizing the above high density assembly, two or more bare chips are carried in printed wired boards, such as a flexible substrate, it specifically considers as one component, and the so-called multi chip module (Multi-Chip Module:MCM) which mounts this in a base substrate is known.

[0003] Drawing 15 is the sectional view showing an example of the structure of a multi chip module. The multi chip module shown in drawing 15 mounts two or more chips 102 in the module substrate 101 with which the circuit pattern was formed at high density, and, thereby, is reducing the signal delay during a chip 102. Moreover, two or more connection lands are formed in the side face of the chip 102 of the module substrate 101 in which it does not carry, and each connection land is electrically connected to the connection land to which the base substrate 105 side corresponds through the connection ingredients 106, such as a solder bump. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the connection resilience of the module substrate 101 and the base substrate 105, area array arrangement is used for the connection land currently formed in the module substrate 101 and the base substrate 105.

[0004] In the above multi chip modules, the mounting approach to the module substrate 101 of a chip 102 for example, the pad of a chip 102 and the land of a module substrate -- a gold streak -- the wirebonding method connected by connection material, such as a wire, -- The TAB method which carries out inner lead bonding of the inner lead of a thin film pattern and the pad of an electronic device which consist of ingredients, such as Cu formed on the tape career, After forming the bump who consists of gold etc. on the pad of a chip, approaches, such as flip chip bonding which turns and carries out direct continuation of the active element side of a chip to a substrate, are learned. High density assembly is performed by mounting a bare chip in a module substrate using these connection methods with a chip size.

[Translation done.]

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- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, high density assembly becomes possible, suppressing amplification of the area which cutback-ization of the area which equipment occupies of is attained, and equipment occupies in the electronic instrument with which two or more electronic devices were mounted in the substrate by high density like a multi chip module. Moreover, since the electronic device mounted in the flexible substrate is closed while fixing the flexible substrate turned up with insulating adhesives according to this invention, it is not necessary to newly prepare a package, and structure can be simplified, and dependability can be raised.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the manufacture approach of an electronic instrument and an electronic instrument.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, in connection with change of digitization of electronic equipment, improvement in the speed of a signal, etc., the request of control of the noise to electronic equipment or small-and-light-izing of electronic equipment is strong. Moreover, electronic parts, such as many electronic devices, are carried and it is necessary to control the signal delay during a chip by electronic equipment in recent years. In order to respond to such a request, two or more chips are close brought mutually on a substrate, and are arranged, and it mounts in high density, and controlling the signal delay during a chip is performed. As a technique of realizing the above high density assembly, two or more bare chips are carried in printed wired boards, such as a flexible substrate, it specifically considers as one component, and the so-called multi chip module (Multi-Chip Module:MCM) which mounts this in a base substrate is known.

[0003] Drawing 15 is the sectional view showing an example of the structure of a multi chip module. The multi chip module shown in drawing 15 mounts two or more chips 102 in the module substrate 101 with which the circuit pattern was formed at high density, and, thereby, is reducing the signal delay during a chip 102. Moreover, two or more connection lands are formed in the side face of the chip 102 of the module substrate 101 in which it does not carry, and each connection land is electrically connected to the connection land to which the base substrate 105 side corresponds through the connection ingredients 106, such as a solder bump. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the connection resilience of the module substrate 101 and the base substrate 105, area array arrangement is used for the connection land currently formed in the module substrate 101 and the base substrate 105.

[0004] In the above multi chip modules, the mounting approach to the module substrate 101 of a chip 102 for example, the pad of a chip 102 and the land of a module substrate -- a gold streak -- the wirebonding method connected by connection material, such as a wire, -- The TAB method which carries out inner lead bonding of the inner lead of a thin film pattern and the pad of an electronic device which consist of ingredients, such as Cu formed on the tape carrier, After forming the bump who consists of gold etc. on the pad of a chip, approaches, such as flip chip bonding which turns and carries out direct continuation of the active element side of a chip to a substrate, are learned. High density assembly is performed by mounting a bare chip in a module substrate using these connection methods with a chip size.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, as mentioned above, in order to realize high density assembly, when the chips which carry a bare chip in the multi chip module carried superficially increase in number from two pieces to four pieces, an area required for mounting of a module substrate will also increase to a twice as many abbreviation as this. Thus, it is necessary to make the area of a

module substrate expand in the former to the area of the chip to carry, and the increment in the number. If the area of a module substrate is made to expand, disadvantageous profit that the miniaturization (cutback-izing of area) of the electronic equipment by which a multi chip module is applied becomes difficult as a result exists.

[0006] This invention aims at offering the electronic instrument in which cutback-izing is possible and its manufacture approach of the area which equipment occupies in the electronic instrument with which two or more electronic devices were mounted in the substrate by high density like a multi chip module.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] It fills up with the electronic instrument of this invention between the flexible substrate which has the turned-up flexibility, the electronic device carried in the front face of said flexible substrate, and the opposed face which said turned-up flexible substrate counters, and it is equipped with the adhesives which consist of an insulating ingredient which fixes between the opposed faces concerned which counter.

[0008] Suitably, said electronic device is carried in fields other than the bending section of said flexible substrate.

[0009] Suitably, said electronic device is carried in the field which counters mutually [said turned-up flexible substrate].

[0010] Suitably, it fills up with said adhesives so that the electronic device carried in the opposed face of said flexible substrate may be covered.

[0011] The manufacture approach of the electronic instrument of this invention has the process which applies the adhesives which consist of an insulating ingredient to the field used as the process which carries an electronic device in the front face of the flexible substrate which has flexibility, and the opposed face which counters mutually [when said flexible substrate is turned up], and the process which turns up said flexible substrate and joins between said opposed faces.

[0012] Moreover, the manufacture approach of the electronic instrument of this invention has the process which applies the adhesives which consist of an insulating ingredient to the field used as the process which carries an electronic device in the front face of the flexible substrate which has flexibility, and the opposed face which counters mutually [when said flexible substrate is turned up], the process which turn up said flexible substrate and join between said opposed faces, and the process which carry said joined flexible substrate in a base substrate.

[0013] In this invention, the flexible substrate in which the electronic device was carried is turned up, and between the opposed faces of the bent flexible substrate, it is filled up with adhesives and fixes. That is, although it has a comparatively large area when it develops superficially, the flexible substrate in which the electronic device was carried turns up a flexible substrate, is considering as the structure the laminating of the electronic device having been carried out, and can carry out [****]-izing of the area which an electronic instrument occupies. In other words, the high density assembly of the part which can carry out [****]-izing of the area which an electronic instrument occupies, and an electronic device becomes possible. Moreover, it is not necessary to hold the flexible substrate with which the electronic device was newly carried in the package etc. by fixing the flexible substrate which is filled up with insulating adhesives between the opposed faces of the folded flexible substrate, and has flexibility.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. Drawing 1 is the sectional view showing the structure of the multi chip module concerning 1 operation gestalt of the electronic instrument of this invention. The multi chip module 1 is equipped with the turned-up flexible substrate 2, two or more semiconductor chips 3 as an electronic device of this invention carried in the front face of the flexible substrate 2, and the adhesives R with which it filled up between each opposed face which the turned-up flexible substrate 2 counters in drawing 1. This multi chip module 1 is carried on the rigid base substrate 6.

[0015] The base substrate 6 forms an electric conduction circuit pattern in the substrate of inflexible hard nature with electrical conducting materials, such as Cu. It is the rigid printed board which printed the conductive circuit pattern on the insulating substrate which used the glass fabric as the base material,

sank in and specifically hardened resin, such as an epoxy resin and imide resin.

[0016] The flexible substrate 2 is a substrate which formed the conductive circuit pattern in the base film which has flexibility and insulation, and covered this circuit pattern with the covering film to it. For example, with the print technique, the conductive circuit pattern was formed in the base film fabricated from resin, such as polyester and polyimide, and it has covered with this circuit pattern covering film to it. The thickness of the flexible substrate 2 is about 30 micrometers.

[0017] This flexible substrate 2 consists of one substrate with which predetermined width of face continues, and is stacked up to four layers by being bent by three bending sections 2a in alignment with the longitudinal direction of the flexible substrate 2, 2b, and 2c.

[0018] The semiconductor chip 3 is mounted in the position of both sides of the flexible substrate 2 through the bump 8 and the anisotropy electrical conducting material 9 which consist of conductive ingredients, such as gold, in the state of the so-called bare chip. Thereby, the electronic circuitry formed in the semiconductor chip 3 is connected to the electric conduction circuit pattern and the electric target which were formed in the flexible substrate 2. Moreover, if the semiconductor chip 3 of these plurality is made into layer [1st] - the 4th layer from the base substrate 6 side at order among the flexible substrates 2 stacked up to four layers, it is carried in the flat part of each class of the flexible substrate 2. Namely, the semiconductor chip 3 is mounted in the opposed face of the 1st layer and the 2nd layer, respectively, and, as for the semiconductor chip 3 mounted in the opposed face of these 1st layer and the 2nd layer, the non-component side has countered mutually. The semiconductor chip 3 is carried also in each opposed face of the 2nd layer and the 3rd layer of the flexible substrate 2 which counters mutually, respectively, and, as for the semiconductor chip 3 mounted in the opposed face of these 2nd layer and the 3rd layer, the non-component side has countered mutually.

[0019] The semiconductor chip 3 is carried only in the opposed face by the side of the 3rd layer among the opposed faces of the 3rd layer and the 4th layer of the flexible substrate 2 which counter mutually, and the semiconductor chip 3 is not carried in the opposed face by the side of the 4th layer. Instead, the semiconductor chip 3 is carried in the lateral surface of the 4th layer of the flexible substrate 2.

[0020] Furthermore, the connection land which is connected with two or more bumps 7 who consist of conductive ingredients, such as gold, and which is not illustrated is formed in the field which counters the base substrate 6 of the 1st layer of the flexible substrate 2. That is, two or more connection lands are formed in the end section of the flexible substrate 2. Two or more connection lands formed in the end section of this flexible substrate 2 are arranged in the shape of a grid, in order to strengthen connection between the flexible substrate 2 and the base substrate 6. That is, in all directions, two or more connection lands formed in the end section of the flexible substrate 2 are predetermined pitches, and are arranged at equal intervals. Two or more connection lands formed in the end section of the flexible substrate 2 are connected with the connection land formed in the shape of a grid through the bump 7 corresponding to the base substrate 6. The flexible substrate 2 and the base substrate 6 are electrically connected by this.

[0021] Adhesives R consist of an insulating ingredient, and it fills up with them, respectively between the 1st layer of the flexible substrate 2, and the 2nd layer, between the 2nd layer and the 3rd layer, and between the 3rd layer and the 4th layer, and they are solidified. They have played the role which prevents semiconductor chip 3 comrades which counter contacting while it fills up with these adhesives R, respectively so that the semiconductor chip 3 carried in each opposed face of layer [1st] - the 4th layer may be covered, and they fix the relative position of layer [1st] - the 4th layer of the flexible substrate 2.

[0022] Next, the manufacture approach of the semiconductor device of this invention is explained. First, as shown in drawing 2 and drawing 3 , a semiconductor chip 3 is mounted in the position of the 2d of the one direction of the flexible substrate 2. For example, flip chip mounting performs mounting of a semiconductor chip 3. In addition, drawing 3 is the top view of drawing 2 R> 2. Moreover, on the other hand, the connection [section / of 2d of fields / end] land 7 of plurality [shape / of a grid] of the flexible substrate 2 is formed.

[0023] Here, with reference to drawing 9 - drawing 14 , an example of the mounting approach to the

flexible substrate 2 of a semiconductor chip 3 is explained. Drawing 9 is the sectional view showing the mounting structure of the semiconductor chip 3 mounted in the flexible substrate 2 by flip chip mounting. In drawing 9, each connection pad, and the bump 8 and the anisotropy conductivity ingredient 9 of a semiconductor chip 3 connect connection land 2f formed in the flexible substrate 2.

[0024] First, bonding of the bump 8 who consists of conductive ingredients, such as gold, is carried out, and the mounting structure shown in drawing 9 forms her in each connection pad of a semiconductor chip 3, as shown in drawing 10.

[0025] Subsequently, as shown in drawing 11, the anisotropy conductivity film 12 which made the anisotropy conductivity ingredient 9 the shape of a film on the front face of the flexible substrate 2, and was held to covering tape 12a is stuck. This anisotropy conductivity ingredient 9 is an ingredient which scours conductive particles, such as silver, in resin, such as an epoxy resin, flows electrically only in the direction in which the pressure was applied, and serves as an insulating material to the other directions. As shown in drawing 12, after sticking the anisotropy conductivity ingredient 9 of the anisotropy conductivity film 12 on the front face of the flexible substrate 2, covering tape 12a is torn off.

[0026] Subsequently, as shown in drawing 13, alignment of the semiconductor chip 3 with which the bump 8 was formed is carried out to the flexible substrate 2 stuck on the anisotropy conductivity ingredient 9.

[0027] Subsequently, it pushes, heating a semiconductor chip 3 and the flexible substrate 2 using the sticking-by-pressure head which is not illustrated, where alignment of the semiconductor chip 3 is carried out to the flexible substrate 2, as shown in drawing 14. Heating at this time and application-of-pressure conditions are temperature:160-190 degree C, pressure:20 - 60 kgf/cm², and time amount:20s-30s.

[0028] By this heating and application of pressure, conductive particles, such as silver contained in the anisotropy conductivity ingredient 9, connect electrically between connection land 2f formed in the flexible substrate 2 with the bump 8. Flip chip mounting to the flexible substrate 2 of a semiconductor chip 3 is completed through the above processes.

[0029] Completion of flip chip mounting to the 2d of the one direction of the flexible substrate 2 of a semiconductor chip 3 carries out flip chip mounting of the semiconductor chip 3 similarly at another side side 2e of the flexible substrate 2, as shown in drawing 4. Moreover, a semiconductor chip 3 is mounted in abbreviation regular intervals along with the longitudinal direction of the flexible substrate 2.

[0030] Subsequently, as shown in drawing 5, where a semiconductor chip 3 is mounted in both sides of the flexible substrate 2, the insulating adhesives R are applied on the semiconductor chip 3 by the side of rear-face 2e of the bump 7 formed in the end section of the flexible substrate 2. At this time, using a dispenser 31, Adhesives R apply optimum dose so that a semiconductor chip 3 may be covered.

[0031] Subsequently, as shown in drawing 6, the flexible substrate 2 is bent in the shape of U character so that the semiconductor chip 3 which applied Adhesives R, and the semiconductor chip 3 which adjoins this may counter, and the flexible substrate 2 is turned up. If the flexible substrate 2 is turned up, two semiconductor chips 3 of the flexible substrate 2 mounted in field 2e on the other hand will be in the condition of having countered through Adhesives R. That is, in the semiconductor chip 3 with which Adhesives R were not applied, it will be covered by folding of the flexible substrate 2 by Adhesives R. From the condition which turned up such a flexible substrate 2, when Adhesives R are stiffened, it is fixed to the condition that bending section 2a of the flexible substrate 2 as shown in drawing 6 was bent.

[0032] Subsequently, Adhesives R are applied on the semiconductor chip 3 mounted in 2d of another side sides of the flexible substrate 2 located above two semiconductor chips 3 in the condition which countered of having been mounted in the flexible substrate 2 in the condition of having been bent in the shape of U character. With having mentioned above, similarly, Adhesives R apply optimum dose so that a semiconductor chip 3 may be covered.

[0033] Subsequently, it bends so that the flexible substrate 2 may become S character-like, and the semiconductor chip 3 in the condition that the semiconductor chip 3 and Adhesives R which applied the

adhesives R carried in 2d of another side sides of the flexible substrate 2 are not applied is made to counter through Adhesives R, where Adhesives R are applied to the semiconductor chip 3 mounted in 2d of another side sides of the flexible substrate 2. In the semiconductor chip 3 which suited the condition that it was carried in 2d of another side sides of this flexible substrate 2, and Adhesives R were not applied, it will be covered by folding by bending of bending section 2b of the flexible substrate 2 by Adhesives R. The flexible substrate 2 is fixed to the condition of having lain one upon another in the shape of S character by hardening of Adhesives R.

[0034] By turning up so that the flexible substrate 2 may become S character-like, the flexible substrate 2 serves as a three-tiered structure. To the lateral surface of the lowest layer The connection land 7 is arranged, and it is arranged after the semiconductor chip 3 has countered the lowest layer and the opposed face of the 2nd layer, respectively. It is arranged after the semiconductor chip 3 has also countered the opposed face of the 2nd layer and the maximum upper layer, respectively, and it becomes a multi chip module in the condition that the semiconductor chip 3 was carried also in the lateral surface of the maximum upper layer. In addition, although it is necessary to change suitably the helicopter loading site of the semiconductor chip 3 to the flexible substrate 2, and to make the bending part of the flexible substrate 2 into three places when it is going to constitute the multi chip module of four layer systems shown in drawing 1 , the fundamental manufacture approach is the same.

[0035] Subsequently, as shown in drawing 8 , the multi chip module completed through the above processes is mounted in the base substrate 6. Mounting to the base substrate 6 is performed by mounting the connection land 7 of the flexible substrate 2 in the location where connection ingredients, such as soldering paste, were applied to the connection land formed in the position of the base substrate 6, and this connection ingredient was applied to it.

[0036] As mentioned above, according to this operation gestalt, since two or more semiconductor chips 3 are arranged through the flexible substrate 2, the signal delay between semiconductor chips 3 can be shortened, and improvement in the speed of the whole system which applied the multi chip module, and high performance-ization can be attained. Moreover, since according to this operation gestalt the flexible substrate 2 is turned up, the laminating of the semiconductor chip 3 is carried out spatially and high density assembly is realized, it can make the most of the limited mounting space.

[0037] Moreover, according to this operation gestalt, even if it expands the area (die length) of the flexible substrate 2 that it should correspond to the area of a semiconductor chip 3, or the increment in the number, in order to turn up the flexible substrate 2, the area which the final flexible substrate 2 occupies is not expanded. Furthermore, since amplification of the area of the flexible substrate 2 can be suppressed even if the area and the number of a semiconductor chip 3 increase, the area for mounting of the base substrate 6 which carries a multi chip module can also be controlled as a result.

[0038] Moreover, it is not necessary to newly wrap in a package the flexible substrate 2 which broke [was filled up with the insulating adhesives R and fixed between the flexible substrates 2 which according to this operation gestalt broke and became in heaviness,] in order to cover and protect a semiconductor chip 3 with Adhesives R, and became in heaviness, and the production process of a multi chip module can be simplified. That is, since it serves as the function which closes the mounted semiconductor chip 3 while fixing the flexible substrate 2 which folded Adhesives R with this operation gestalt, and became in heaviness with it, ** is possible, if the structure of a multi chip module can be simplified and dependability is raised.

[0039] Moreover, according to this operation gestalt, even if modification arises in the number of the components in a multi chip module, since relocation within a multi chip module is possible, it is not necessary to change the components layout on the base substrate 6. Moreover, in the case of such modification, the hierarchy of the flexible substrate 2 can be fluctuated or it can respond easily by modification of a bending location etc.

[0040] This invention is not limited to the operation gestalt mentioned above. Although the bending part of the flexible substrate 2 is set to 2 or 3 with the operation gestalt mentioned above, it is also possible for it not to be limited especially about the number of bending parts, but to make it a hierarchy further at many. Moreover, although the case where the singular semiconductor chip 3 was formed in the front

face and rear face of each class of the flexible substrate 2 after turning up was explained, it is also possible to consider as the configuration in which much more semiconductor chips 3 may be formed, and other electronic parts are carried besides semiconductor chip 3.

[0041]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, high density assembly becomes possible, suppressing amplification of the area which cutback-ization of the area which equipment occupies of is attained, and equipment occupies in the electronic instrument with which two or more electronic devices were mounted in the substrate by high density like a multi chip module. Moreover, since the electronic device mounted in the flexible substrate is closed while fixing the flexible substrate turned up with insulating adhesives according to this invention, it is not necessary to newly prepare a package, and structure can be simplified, and dependability can be raised.

[Translation done.]

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MEANS

[Means for Solving the Problem] It fills up with the electronic instrument of this invention between the flexible substrate which has the turned-up flexibility, the electronic device carried in the front face of said flexible substrate, and the opposed face which said turned-up flexible substrate counters, and it is equipped with the adhesives which consist of an insulating ingredient which fixes between the opposed faces concerned which counter.

[0008] Suitably, said electronic device is carried in fields other than the bending section of said flexible substrate.

[0009] Suitably, said electronic device is carried in the field which counters mutually [said turned-up flexible substrate].

[0010] Suitably, it fills up with said adhesives so that the electronic device carried in the opposed face of said flexible substrate may be covered.

[0011] The manufacture approach of the electronic instrument of this invention has the process which applies the adhesives which consist of an insulating ingredient to the field used as the process which carries an electronic device in the front face of the flexible substrate which has flexibility, and the opposed face which counters mutually [when said flexible substrate is turned up], and the process which turns up said flexible substrate and joins between said opposed faces.

[0012] Moreover, the manufacture approach of the electronic instrument of this invention has the process which applies the adhesives which consist of an insulating ingredient to the field used as the process which carries an electronic device in the front face of the flexible substrate which has flexibility, and the opposed face which counters mutually [when said flexible substrate is turned up], the process which turn up said flexible substrate and join between said opposed faces, and the process which carry said joined flexible substrate in a base substrate.

[0013] In this invention, the flexible substrate in which the electronic device was carried is turned up, and between the opposed faces of the bent flexible substrate, it is filled up with adhesives and fixes. That is, although it has a comparatively large area when it develops superficially, the flexible substrate in which the electronic device was carried turns up a flexible substrate, is considering as the structure the laminating of the electronic device having been carried out, and can carry out [****]-izing of the area which an electronic instrument occupies. In other words, the high density assembly of the part which can carry out [****]-izing of the area which an electronic instrument occupies, and an electronic device becomes possible. Moreover, it is not necessary to hold the flexible substrate with which the electronic device was newly carried in the package etc. by fixing the flexible substrate which is filled up with insulating adhesives between the opposed faces of the folded flexible substrate, and has flexibility.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. Drawing 1 is the sectional view showing the structure of the multi chip module concerning 1 operation gestalt of the electronic instrument of this invention. The multi chip module 1 is equipped with the turned-up flexible substrate 2, two or more semiconductor chips 3 as an electronic device of this invention carried in the front face of the flexible substrate 2, and the adhesives R with

which it filled up between each opposed face which the turned-up flexible substrate 2 counters in drawing 1 . This multi chip module 1 is carried on the rigid base substrate 6.

[0015] The base substrate 6 forms an electric conduction circuit pattern in the substrate of inflexible hard nature with electrical conducting materials, such as Cu. It is the rigid printed board which printed the conductive circuit pattern on the insulating substrate which used the glass fabric as the base material, sank in and specifically hardened resin, such as an epoxy resin and imide resin.

[0016] The flexible substrate 2 is a substrate which formed the conductive circuit pattern in the base film which has flexibility and insulation, and covered this circuit pattern with the covering film to it. For example, with the print technique, the conductive circuit pattern was formed in the base film fabricated from resin, such as polyester and polyimide, and it has covered with this circuit pattern covering film to it. The thickness of the flexible substrate 2 is about 30 micrometers.

[0017] This flexible substrate 2 consists of one substrate with which predetermined width of face continues, and is stacked up to four layers by being bent by three bending sections 2a in alignment with the longitudinal direction of the flexible substrate 2, 2b, and 2c.

[0018] The semiconductor chip 3 is mounted in the position of both sides of the flexible substrate 2 through the bump 8 and the anisotropy electrical conducting material 9 which consist of conductive ingredients, such as gold, in the state of the so-called bare chip. Thereby, the electronic circuitry formed in the semiconductor chip 3 is connected to the electric conduction circuit pattern and the electric target which were formed in the flexible substrate 2. Moreover, if the semiconductor chip 3 of these plurality is made into layer [1st] - the 4th layer from the base substrate 6 side at order among the flexible substrates 2 stacked up to four layers, it is carried in the flat part of each class of the flexible substrate 2. Namely, the semiconductor chip 3 is mounted in the opposed face of the 1st layer and the 2nd layer, respectively, and, as for the semiconductor chip 3 mounted in the opposed face of these 1st layer and the 2nd layer, the non-component side has countered mutually. The semiconductor chip 3 is carried also in each opposed face of the 2nd layer and the 3rd layer of the flexible substrate 2 which counters mutually, respectively, and, as for the semiconductor chip 3 mounted in the opposed face of these 2nd layer and the 3rd layer, the non-component side has countered mutually.

[0019] The semiconductor chip 3 is carried only in the opposed face by the side of the 3rd layer among the opposed faces of the 3rd layer and the 4th layer of the flexible substrate 2 which counter mutually, and the semiconductor chip 3 is not carried in the opposed face by the side of the 4th layer. Instead, the semiconductor chip 3 is carried in the lateral surface of the 4th layer of the flexible substrate 2.

[0020] Furthermore, the connection land which is connected with two or more bumps 7 who consist of conductive ingredients, such as gold, and which is not illustrated is formed in the field which counters the base substrate 6 of the 1st layer of the flexible substrate 2. That is, two or more connection lands are formed in the end section of the flexible substrate 2. Two or more connection lands formed in the end section of this flexible substrate 2 are arranged in the shape of a grid, in order to strengthen connection between the flexible substrate 2 and the base substrate 6. That is, in all directions, two or more connection lands formed in the end section of the flexible substrate 2 are predetermined pitches, and are arranged at equal intervals. Two or more connection lands formed in the end section of the flexible substrate 2 are connected with the connection land formed in the shape of a grid through the bump 7 corresponding to the base substrate 6. The flexible substrate 2 and the base substrate 6 are electrically connected by this.

[0021] Adhesives R consist of an insulating ingredient, and it fills up with them, respectively between the 1st layer of the flexible substrate 2, and the 2nd layer, between the 2nd layer and the 3rd layer, and between the 3rd layer and the 4th layer, and they are solidified. They have played the role which prevents semiconductor chip 3 comrades which counter contacting while it fills up with these adhesives R, respectively so that the semiconductor chip 3 carried in each opposed face of layer [1st] - the 4th layer may be covered, and they fix the relative position of layer [1st] - the 4th layer of the flexible substrate 2.

[0022] Next, the manufacture approach of the semiconductor device of this invention is explained. First, as shown in drawing 2 and drawing 3 , a semiconductor chip 3 is mounted in the position of the 2d of

the one direction of the flexible substrate 2. For example, flip chip mounting performs mounting of a semiconductor chip 3. In addition, drawing 3 is the top view of drawing 2 R> 2. Moreover, on the other hand, the connection [section / of 2d of fields / end] land 7 of plurality [shape / of a grid] of the flexible substrate 2 is formed.

[0023] Here, with reference to drawing 9 - drawing 14 , an example of the mounting approach to the flexible substrate 2 of a semiconductor chip 3 is explained. Drawing 9 is the sectional view showing the mounting structure of the semiconductor chip 3 mounted in the flexible substrate 2 by flip chip mounting. In drawing 9 , each connection pad, and the bump 8 and the anisotropy conductivity ingredient 9 of a semiconductor chip 3 connect connection land 2f formed in the flexible substrate 2.

[0024] First, bonding of the bump 8 who consists of conductive ingredients, such as gold, is carried out, and the mounting structure shown in drawing 9 forms her in each connection pad of a semiconductor chip 3, as shown in drawing 10 .

[0025] Subsequently, as shown in drawing 11 , the anisotropy conductivity film 12 which made the anisotropy conductivity ingredient 9 the shape of a film on the front face of the flexible substrate 2, and was held to covering tape 12a is stuck. This anisotropy conductivity ingredient 9 is an ingredient which scours conductive particles, such as silver, in resin, such as an epoxy resin, flows electrically only in the direction in which the pressure was applied, and serves as an insulating material to the other directions. As shown in drawing 12 , after sticking the anisotropy conductivity ingredient 9 of the anisotropy conductivity film 12 on the front face of the flexible substrate 2, covering tape 12a is torn off.

[0026] Subsequently, as shown in drawing 13 , alignment of the semiconductor chip 3 with which the bump 8 was formed is carried out to the flexible substrate 2 stuck on the anisotropy conductivity ingredient 9.

[0027] Subsequently, it pushes, heating a semiconductor chip 3 and the flexible substrate 2 using the sticking-by-pressure head which is not illustrated, where alignment of the semiconductor chip 3 is carried out to the flexible substrate 2, as shown in drawing 14 . Heating at this time and application-of-pressure conditions are temperature:160-190 degree C, pressure:20 - 60 kgf/cm², and time amount:20s-30s.

[0028] By this heating and application of pressure, conductive particles, such as silver contained in the anisotropy conductivity ingredient 9, connect electrically between connection land 2f formed in the flexible substrate 2 with the bump 8. Flip chip mounting to the flexible substrate 2 of a semiconductor chip 3 is completed through the above processes.

[0029] Completion of flip chip mounting to the 2d of the one direction of the flexible substrate 2 of a semiconductor chip 3 carries out flip chip mounting of the semiconductor chip 3 similarly at another side side 2e of the flexible substrate 2, as shown in drawing 4 . Moreover, a semiconductor chip 3 is mounted in abbreviation regular intervals along with the longitudinal direction of the flexible substrate 2.

[0030] Subsequently, as shown in drawing 5 , where a semiconductor chip 3 is mounted in both sides of the flexible substrate 2, the insulating adhesives R are applied on the semiconductor chip 3 by the side of rear-face 2e of the bump 7 formed in the end section of the flexible substrate 2. At this time, using a dispenser 31, Adhesives R apply optimum dose so that a semiconductor chip 3 may be covered.

[0031] Subsequently, as shown in drawing 6 , the flexible substrate 2 is bent in the shape of U character so that the semiconductor chip 3 which applied Adhesives R, and the semiconductor chip 3 which adjoins this may counter, and the flexible substrate 2 is turned up. If the flexible substrate 2 is turned up, two semiconductor chips 3 of the flexible substrate 2 mounted in field 2e on the other hand will be in the condition of having countered through Adhesives R. That is, in the semiconductor chip 3 with which Adhesives R were not applied, it will be covered by folding of the flexible substrate 2 by Adhesives R. From the condition which turned up such a flexible substrate 2, when Adhesives R are stiffened, it is fixed to the condition that bending section 2a of the flexible substrate 2 as shown in drawing 6 was bent.

[0032] Subsequently, Adhesives R are applied on the semiconductor chip 3 mounted in 2d of another side sides of the flexible substrate 2 located above two semiconductor chips 3 in the condition which

countered of having been mounted in the flexible substrate 2 in the condition of having been bent in the shape of U character. With having mentioned above, similarly, Adhesives R apply optimum dose so that a semiconductor chip 3 may be covered.

[0033] Subsequently, it bends so that the flexible substrate 2 may become S character-like, and the semiconductor chip 3 in the condition that the semiconductor chip 3 and Adhesives R which applied the adhesives R carried in 2d of another side sides of the flexible substrate 2 are not applied is made to counter through Adhesives R, where Adhesives R are applied to the semiconductor chip 3 mounted in 2d of another side sides of the flexible substrate 2. In the semiconductor chip 3 which suited the condition that it was carried in 2d of another side sides of this flexible substrate 2, and Adhesives R were not applied, it will be covered by folding by bending of bending section 2b of the flexible substrate 2 by Adhesives R. The flexible substrate 2 is fixed to the condition of having lain one upon another in the shape of S character by hardening of Adhesives R.

[0034] By turning up so that the flexible substrate 2 may become S character-like, the flexible substrate 2 serves as a three-tiered structure. To the lateral surface of the lowest layer The connection land 7 is arranged, and it is arranged after the semiconductor chip 3 has countered the lowest layer and the opposed face of the 2nd layer, respectively. It is arranged after the semiconductor chip 3 has also countered the opposed face of the 2nd layer and the maximum upper layer, respectively, and it becomes a multi chip module in the condition that the semiconductor chip 3 was carried also in the lateral surface of the maximum upper layer. In addition, although it is necessary to change suitably the helicopter loading site of the semiconductor chip 3 to the flexible substrate 2, and to make the bending part of the flexible substrate 2 into three places when it is going to constitute the multi chip module of four layer systems shown in drawing 1 , the fundamental manufacture approach is the same.

[0035] Subsequently, as shown in drawing 8 , the multi chip module completed through the above processes is mounted in the base substrate 6. Mounting to the base substrate 6 is performed by mounting the connection land 7 of the flexible substrate 2 in the location where connection ingredients, such as soldering paste, were applied to the connection land formed in the position of the base substrate 6, and this connection ingredient was applied to it.

[0036] As mentioned above, according to this operation gestalt, since two or more semiconductor chips 3 are arranged through the flexible substrate 2, the signal delay between semiconductor chips 3 can be shortened, and improvement in the speed of the whole system which applied the multi chip module, and high performance-ization can be attained. Moreover, since according to this operation gestalt the flexible substrate 2 is turned up, the laminating of the semiconductor chip 3 is carried out spatially and high density assembly is realized, it can make the most of the limited mounting space.

[0037] Moreover, according to this operation gestalt, even if it expands the area (die length) of the flexible substrate 2 that it should correspond to the area of a semiconductor chip 3, or the increment in the number, in order to turn up the flexible substrate 2, the area which the final flexible substrate 2 occupies is not expanded. Furthermore, since amplification of the area of the flexible substrate 2 can be suppressed even if the area and the number of a semiconductor chip 3 increase, the area for mounting of the base substrate 6 which carries a multi chip module can also be controlled as a result.

[0038] Moreover, it is not necessary to newly wrap in a package the flexible substrate 2 which broke [was filled up with the insulating adhesives R and fixed between the flexible substrates 2 which according to this operation gestalt broke and became in heaviness,] in order to cover and protect a semiconductor chip 3 with Adhesives R, and became in heaviness, and the production process of a multi chip module can be simplified. That is, since it serves as the function which closes the mounted semiconductor chip 3 while fixing the flexible substrate 2 which folded Adhesives R with this operation gestalt, and became in heaviness with it, ** is possible, if the structure of a multi chip module can be simplified and dependability is raised.

[0039] Moreover, according to this operation gestalt, even if modification arises in the number of the components in a multi chip module, since relocation within a multi chip module is possible, it is not necessary to change the components layout on the base substrate 6. Moreover, in the case of such modification, the hierarchy of the flexible substrate 2 can be fluctuated or it can respond easily by

modification of a bending location etc.

[0040] This invention is not limited to the operation gestalt mentioned above. Although the bending part of the flexible substrate 2 is set to 2 or 3 with the operation gestalt mentioned above, it is also possible for it not to be limited especially about the number of bending parts, but to make it a hierarchy further at many. Moreover, although the case where the singular semiconductor chip 3 was formed in the front face and rear face of each class of the flexible substrate 2 after turning up was explained, it is also possible to consider as the configuration in which much more semiconductor chips 3 may be formed, and other electronic parts are carried besides semiconductor chip 3.

[Translation done.]

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the sectional view showing the structure of the multi chip module concerning 1 operation gestalt of the electronic instrument of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is a sectional view for explaining the production process of a multi chip module shown in drawing 1 .

[Drawing 3] It is the top view of the flexible substrate shown in drawing 2 .

[Drawing 4] It is a sectional view for explaining the production process following drawing 2 .

[Drawing 5] It is a sectional view for explaining the production process following drawing 4 .

[Drawing 6] It is a sectional view for explaining the production process following drawing 5 .

[Drawing 7] It is a sectional view for explaining the production process following drawing 6 .

[Drawing 8] It is a sectional view for explaining the production process following drawing 7 .

[Drawing 9] It is the sectional view showing an example of the structure of the multi chip module by which flip chip mounting was carried out.

[Drawing 10] It is drawing for explaining an example of the mounting process of flip chip mounting.

[Drawing 11] It is drawing for explaining the mounting process following drawing 10 .

[Drawing 12] It is drawing for explaining the mounting process following drawing 11 .

[Drawing 13] It is drawing for explaining the mounting process following drawing 12 .

[Drawing 14] It is drawing for explaining the mounting process following drawing 13 .

[Drawing 15] It is the sectional view showing an example of the structure of a multi chip module.

[Description of Notations]

1 [-- A bump, R / -- Adhesives.] -- A multi chip module, 2 -- A flexible substrate, 3 -- A semiconductor chip, 8

[Translation done.]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] An electronic instrument equipped with the adhesives which consist of an insulating ingredient with which it fills up between the flexible substrate which has the turned-up flexibility, the electronic device carried in the front face of said flexible substrate, and the opposed face which said turned-up flexible substrate counters, and which fixes between the opposed faces concerned which counter.

[Claim 2] Said electronic device is an electronic instrument according to claim 1 carried in fields other than the bending section of said flexible substrate.

[Claim 3] Said flexible substrate is an electronic instrument according to claim 1 turned up by three or more layers.

[Claim 4] Said electronic device is an electronic instrument according to claim 1 carried in the field which counters mutually [said turned-up flexible substrate].

[Claim 5] Said flexible substrate is an electronic instrument according to claim 1 which equips the end section of the longitudinal direction of the flexible substrate concerned with the connection land connected to the base substrate in which said electronic instrument is carried.

[Claim 6] Said connection land is an electronic instrument according to claim 5 arranged in the shape of a grid.

[Claim 7] Said electronic device is an electronic instrument according to claim 1 by which flip chip mounting is carried out at said flexible substrate.

[Claim 8] Said electronic device is an electronic instrument according to claim 1 carried in said flexible substrate in the state of the bare chip.

[Claim 9] Said adhesives are electronic instruments according to claim 1 with which it fills up so that the electronic device carried in the opposed face of said flexible substrate may be covered.

[Claim 10] The manufacture approach of an electronic instrument of having the process which applies the adhesives which consist of an insulating ingredient to the field used as the process which carries an electronic device in the front face of the flexible substrate which has flexibility, and the opposed face which counters mutually [when said flexible substrate is turned up], and the process which turns up said flexible substrate and joins between said opposed faces.

[Claim 11] The process which carries said electronic device is the manufacture approach of an electronic instrument according to claim 10 of carrying said electronic device in the field used as the opposed face which counters mutually [when said flexible substrate is turned up].

[Claim 12] The process which applies said adhesives is the manufacture approach of the electronic instrument according to claim 11 applied so that the electronic device in which said adhesives were carried by said opposed face may be covered.

[Claim 13] The process which carries said electronic device is the manufacture approach of the electronic instrument according to claim 10 which carries out flip chip mounting of said electronic device.

[Claim 14] The manufacture approach of an electronic instrument of having the process which applies

the adhesives which consist of an insulating ingredient to the field used as the process which carries an electronic device in the front face of the flexible substrate which has flexibility, and the opposed face which counters mutually [when said flexible substrate is turned up], the process which turns up said flexible substrate and joins between said opposed faces, and the process which carries said joined flexible substrate in a base substrate.

[Translation done.]

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